DECEMBER, 1892. CHRISTMAS NUMBER. VOL. II, No. 4.

THE

Canadian Philatelist.

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When answering advertisements, mention CANADIAN PHILATELIST

The Canadian Philatelist.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTEREST OF STAMP COLLECTING.

VOL. II. No. 4. LONDON, DECEMBER 25, 1892 WHOLE No. 16.

PHILATELIC SUB-STUDIES.

III. — METHODS OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN our previous papers we have dealt with the methods of perforating stamps, and the various kinds of paper used in the manufacture of the same. Some omissions have been made, but it would not prove convenient to mention them here, so I shall leave them till the close of the series, and shall mention these omissions in an addition, which will be necessary to ensure a complete work.

In this paper we shall enter into a more difficult field of our sub-studies, one which is probably the least understood, and one which it is difficult to give a clear explanation. The preparing of our stamp, the designing, the engraving, and the printing is no small matter, and few collectors realize the amount of work that has been expended on their stamps before they are ready for public use.

The designing of the stamp is of very little moment to us, and we shall confine our attention to the methods of engraving the plates and the printing of the stamps. The term *essay* is often met with. An *essay* is a design for a stamp submitted to the authorities for their approval. In the essay the stamp appears as it would appear when printed, as may be seen it is a species of a *proff*. *Proff* is a common term, and one that is well known to collectors. The *proff* of a stamp is taken from *an accepted design*, and is as a rule taken in various colors in order to ascertain the color which best suits the design, or the tastes of the authorities. Proffs are generally printed on rice or India paper, or thin cardboard. The manner of taking a proff: It is not printed as the stamps are. The *die* is covered with ink, and the paper laid upon the die and hammered. Thus an impression is secured. Many collectors make a specialty of collecting these proffs, and they are a desirably interesting branch of collecting, a branch which is followed by many of the more advanced collectors. Proffs themselves are in many cases far prettier than the stamp itself, and especially are they attractive when arranged on a page so as to display the harmony of their color and design. Proffs of rare stamps are obtainable at prices very much lower than the original stamp is. Two examples of this: The proff of the New Brunswick "Connell" may be obtained for from $3.00 to $5.00 while, the original stamp is worth $100. The proff of the Canada 12 pence black is worth $5.00 or $6.00, while the tamp itself is worth about $1.50. Proffs may generally be detected by the bright and fresh appearance of the paper used in their preparation.

Taille Douce (or line engraving) is engraving on copper plate, and the impressions resulting from a plate engraved in this manner are called line engravings. This method of printing is probably one of the oldest in existence, as it was employed by most of the early printers The process of *taille douce* engraving differs materially from other methods. In this method the lines which are to appear in colors are *cut into the plate*. In the printing from the plates the ink is rubbed into these cuts, and then all ink is wiped from *the raised portions* of the plate. These raised portions remain white in the printing. The paper used for printing engravings of this nature is generally dampened slightly, and great pressure is used, which forces the paper into the hollows of the plate, thus absorbing the ink. Stamps printed by this method can easily be distinguished, for on careful examination these lines of ink will be found to exist in a raised condition on the paper. At times the paper has the appearance of *ribbed* paper, owing to the great pressure against the raised lines. The majority of the adhesive postage stamps of the United States are made by this method.

Probably the commonest method of printing is that called *typography* or *surface printing*. In this method, and which by the way is 50% simpler, a process is adopted almost directly opposite to *line engraving*. Typography is used in the printing of books, etc. In this method the parts intended to be left uncolored are cut away, while those intended to receive the ink and convey the impression are left in relief, or on the original surface, hence the term *surface printing*. Type and all kinds of ordinary illustrations used in printing are produced by this process. Nearly all the postage stamps of the world are produced by this process, which is by far the more simple and speedy method. In this method it is not *necessary* that the paper be damp as is the case with *taille douce* engraving. but notwithstanding this it is often used in that condition.

As all my readers are probably aware, *Lithography* is printing from stone. In this method the design of the stamps are drawn upon paper and transferred from the paper to the stone. When the stone is being used in printing it is washed with a mixture that makes it so that the ink will not adhere to the stone itself, but only to the design. Lithography is as a rule a very slow method. Two methods are known for telling a lithographed stamp, but even with these it is difficult to distinguish it from a typographed stamp. The design of a lithograph is not nearly so clearly brought out as by some of the other methods, and further, a lithographed stamp generally has a greasy feeling on the surface.

The manufacture of the plates is interesting. A single stamp is engraved on soft steel, and this *die* is then impressed into a mixture of wax, etc., which is used for the molds. The die is impressed in rows of impression until a sheet of the necessary size is produced. Then the plate is usually cast in one piece from this mold, made from original engraving. This process is called Electography.

(To be continued.)

A PHILATELIST'S MUSINGS.

BY ROY F. GREENE.

When dusky darkness hovers
O'er meadows all about,
I come from work all dusty,
And completely tired out ;
But supper over, I'm content,
From cares and troubles free,
I take the big old rocker—
Rest my album on my knee.

You may talk of royal castles,
And the riches they contain ;
You may picture gloating misers
As they count their greedy gain ;
But these titled lands and castles,
Lying far across the sea,
Wouldn't rest my tired muscles
Like this album on my knee.

The student spends his evenings
O'er his text-book and his slate—
Burns the midnight oil in study,
Working early, working late,
Parsing grammar, solving problems—
Some he never finds the key—
But I find my greatest comfort
In the album on my knee.

There's the love-sick youth and maiden
Leaning o'er the garden gate :
He has just proposed, and, anxious,
Waits for her to speak his fate—
She has promised to be faithful
Whatever life may be ;
That's bliss, but not such as I find
In the album on my knee.

I rest my tired muscles,
I soothe my aching head
In musing o'er my treasures
Ere I retire to bed ;
I see no dreary moments,
Life's sweet, from troubles free,
And I owe my greatest pleasure
To this album on my knee.

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Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

CENTRALIZATION SHALL END—— WHERE?

"EKS. PLUSTOO."

THE student of philately to-day is lost amid the maze of new issues, surcharges, re-issues, and reprints; and as he watches month by month the almost endless additions to an already too sumptuous bill of fare, he, nauseated by the very bountifulness of the supply, and discouraged by the impossibility of attaining even a fairly complete collection of stamps of the world, drops his favorite pastime, or seeks a satisfaction in specialization, generally the latter.

But, "One golden day redeems a weary year," and centralization or consolidation of states, and provinces is the golden day that has been redeeming, and will continue to redeem this weary multitude of new tamps.

Many of the collectors of twenty-five years ago will remember the pride with which they used to show their stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island ; those of United Canada, Upper and Lower ; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island stamps, each arranged under its heading as an independent colony. But time passes, and brings its changes, and things little dreamed of have brought about the confederation of these provinces, and their centralization as the great Dominion of Canada, with one issue of stamps common to all. Thus the old series have been made obsolete, their values greatly increased because of their rarity, and proud indeed, and happy is he whose album pages are full of them !

Let us turn over an old collection. Under the heading Modena we find stamps with an eagle between two olive branches ; Parma gives the Fleur-de-lis in a crowned circle ; Naples with its strange coat of arms—white horse and legged head ; Sicily with profile of Ferdinand II ; the crowned lion and shield of Tuscany ; and the tiara and keys of the Roman States, all under their respective titles, but to-day they seem to become strangely mixed with the stamps of Sardinia, and finally emerge with the profiles of Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert as the stamps of a United Italy. These changes tell the story of wars and rumors of wars, of struggle, and bloodshed, and havoc ; of desires vainly cherished, and at length fully satisfied ; of a country for centuries parcelled out in fragments, each the pleasure ground of a paltry despot ; but now a great and united nation, in full enjoyment of constitutional liberty, with every natural advantage—a fertile soil, a genial climate, an ample seaboard and easy communication with all the world. Centralization has done this much for Italy, and it has relegated to the catalogue of rarities the stamps of the once separated provinces.

And why need I refer at length to what this tendency to centralize had done for Germany ? Has it not formed the mightiest empire of Central Europe ? And has it not, and is it not making more valuable each day the obsolete stamps of the majority of its now united provinces or states ? Still later we have the work of centralization, in the retiring of the stamps of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Virgin Islands and Dominica by the one single series of the Leeward Islands.

Now where shall this tendency to centralization end ? No one who has considered the matter will charge me with dreaming when I state that ere long Australia will yield to its power. She is so well suited to form, if necessary, by her geographical position, a confederacy of her own. Australia now consists of five separate colonies :—New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland. All these are provinces of one vast island, the largest island in the world. Even New Zealand and Tasmania might naturally form part of a great Australian confederation, with one series of stamps for all.

And is there not something more than mere conjecture in the statement that England, Ireland and the states that now are colonies, may form a wider and a grander federation ? Why should Canada, Victoria, Cape Colony, Natal and all other British colonies not form an Imperial Federation, with an Imperial Parliament, and a common voice on questions of foreign policy, of peace and war, and postal conveniences ?

And dare I even whisper that a Universal Postal Union may evolve a universal postage stamp ? Centralization shall end ——where ?

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

BY A. O. E.

BY many charms, many beauties, many inducements, both financial and literary, Philately holds her admirers in enraptured awe. From the youngest no difference is distinguishable except that the older the collector, the stronger the tie which binds him to his favorite hobby, pursuit or business, as the case may be. From a financial standpoint, we especially obtain a very interesting view of some of Philately's inducements.

Financially, "philately has charms." In all spheres of both the civilized and uncivilized world, the mind of man seems to form the proverb "money is the principal thing; therefore with all thy getting get money" instead of wisdom as the wiser portion of humanity strive after. We may divide the world into two classes: wealth seeking, and seekers after knowledge, wisdom and literary attainments, and philately has inducements for both these classes, and from these two standpoints I shall make a brief explanation of these inducements.

I was speaking of financial inducements. This may come under the eye of the dealer, collector or non-collector, but in every case I trust it will serve its point: Scott's 51st and 53rd edition catalogues are before me as I write. What a difference! What an advance in price some stamps have made! In the case of Canadian stamps, the value of many of these have increased from one to three hundred per cent. The 8 cent blue register has advanced from 50 cents to $1. The 3d unperforate leaps from 10 to 20 cents. The 10 cent violet, 1859, from 8 to 25 cents. The large 5 cent olive green, from 8 to 25 cents. The 12½ cent, '59, from 12 to 20 cents. The 2 cent, '59, from 10 to 40 cents, and so on thousands of other instances could be quoted illustrating great advances. The older and rarer issues are steadily advancing in price, and every new collector who enters philately's realms assists to raise the prices of these issues. In nearly every business prices are governed by the law of supply and demand, and in few businesses is this more so than in the stamp business A stamp of which the supply is small and the demand is great, must necessarily bring a high price. Then as dealers dispose of quantities of this stamp each year and their supply becomes smaller, the price goes up. This is the great criterion which fixes the price of stamps. What other business can offer such material advantages, such a wide and paying field for speculation, in many cases a clean profit of from fifty to one hundred per cent in a single year I venture to say but few can. Another peep at another way in which philately has made her adherents rich. How many collectors, who, when their purses failed to aid them in purchasing new varities for their collection, have turned for aid to their friends' garrets to search for old correspondence, and with what success? Some have had little, others great. Many a fortunate collector has in a single afternoon found stamps on old correspondence for which he has realized hundreds of dollars. I can also speak this from experience. Many finds have been made, but the number yet to be made is greater far. Why should you not make one? A little determined search will do it. Try! Philately pays!

Many collectors scorn the thought that they are philatelists through a "greed for gold", and were you to insinuate such a thought, you would not be thanked. Although philately is a good investment it does not follow that a collector is a collector for that reason. Some collect for pastime or for amusement, some for profit, and some for the knowledge acquired thereby.

A few thoughts on the possible attainment of the knowledge seekers. A great scope for the study of nature opens itself to us through the various designs of our stamps! A field for the student of nations. The collector who is interested in geographical studies finds the hundreds of countries which issue stamps, a sort of an inspiration to aid him to geographical research. The historical student's craving is also satisfied. The rise and fall of governments, the dethronement or death of old, and rise of new rulers. To him who desired to inform himself of the coinage, language, etc., of the world in general, finds an admirable opportunity through the study of his stamps.

From whatever standpoint we view philately, we cannot but be impressed with its claims as both a profitable and interesting amusement. Philately is becoming better known year by year, its adherents are rapidly increasing, and I am of the opinion that the time is not far distant when it will have increased to twice its present great proportions.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

VALUES OF CANADIAN STAMPS.

LUTHER W. MOTT.

It is interesting to compare the prices for Canadian stamps in Scott's 53rd edition catalogue with those in the 51st issued just before it became the fashion to specialize in Canadians. The first issue of Canada has gone up on an average 33⅓%. The second issue has increased less, and the issue of 1868 but slightly, although the one cent jumps from three cents to fifteen for a used specimen. The eight cent registered, as was to be expected, catalogued in '90 at forty cents, is down for a dollar now. The five and ten cent envelopes have increased from one and two dollars to one and a half and three and a half respectively.

British Columbians have gone up about 25%. In Nova Scotias, the three pence, dark blue, 1851, has risen from $1.50 to $2.50, the 6d. from $5 to $8.50, the 1d., 1853, from $3 to $5, while the one shilling, 1853, unpriced in the 51st edition, is now quoted at $40.00. Of the 1860 issue, every stamp has, at least, doubled, and several much more.

The 1s., New Brunswick, 1851, goes from $30.00 to $40.00. The prices given for the 1860 issue are too large; nobody will buy at the figures quoted in the 53rd for some time. They are changed from those in the 51st but a little, while the stamps, as everyone knows, have become very common in the last year.

In Newfoundlands we can find some large gains in value. The 2d., 1863, and the 5c., 1866, have doubled, while the 5c., 1868, used and unused specimens of which cost 35c. and 65c. in '90, can now be obtained for not less than $2.00 in either condition. Down to and including 1876 there is a general increase; stamps issued since that time show no change.

While Scott is not as good an authority on Canadians as some others, still his prices are very valuable for comparison. We can see that in the past two years there has been a big rise in prices of Canadian stamps. This rise will probably go on for some time, as there are many collectors who make a specialty of the stamps of British North America.

CANADIAN OMISSIONS

BY THE EDITOR.

IF all subjects which especially interest me is the study of the postage and revenue stamps of Canada and the Provinces. For the past few years I have made these stamps a special study, and the longer I study and the farther I progress, the more evident it becomes to me that my subject is by no means a small one, and that as collectors become more observant, the farther its limits are extended.

At the time my work on the "Stamps of British North America" was issued, in which some seven hundred varieties were dealt with, I was under the impression that the catalogue was fairly complete, but no sooner had it been issued than one, after another, I had varieties brought under my notice which I had omitted to list. As this list has for some time been accumulating, I take advantage of this opportunity of placing them in a useful shape. As I write, I have before me piles of letters, memoranda, data, and stamps in a very mixed condition, and I shall not attempt to arrange in their chronicle order, but deal with them as they come under my notice. Not only shall I describe the omissions, but shall attempt to discuss matters of interest in regard to the stamps of Canada. So much for a tiresome preface.

The first slip and stamp which comes under my notice was written but a few days since. The current issue of Canada one cent *lemon*, now appears in a deep orange. As is already well known, this stamp was first issued in an *orange* color in 1883. It was shortly after changed to *lemon*, which color it has been up to the present. The shade of orange now in use is not as dark as was used in 1883. An error in the "Stamps of British North America" recently shown me: The color on No 97 should be *lemon* instead of *orange*. The orange was not in use at that date (1889.)

A stamp which has been attracting considerable attention during the past few months is the 5 cent beaver of the 1859 issue. Every British North American specialist is familiar with the common variety. With a specimen of this it will be easy to distinguish the two newly discovered varieties. The first of these is somewhat common, and is due to the worn condition of the plates. In the common variety, examination will show that the shading is darker around the numerals in the corners than in any other portion of the stamp. In the variety this portion of the stamp is white or nearly so. This variety is by no means scarce, and on comparison a great difference is preceptible. The third variety of this stamp is of greater interest and distinction than the preceding. This variety is due to a mistake in the preparation of the plate. All the lines at the left hand side of the stamp appear in double. The common theory as to the source of this variety is that the die slipped while the plate was being electroplated. Again, some are of the opinion that this variety is the result of a double impression, but this argument is laid aside for the reason that had it been the result of a double impression every line in the stamp would have appeared in double, while as it is, the double lines are noticable principally at one side.

"Mr. F. De Coppet, of New York, has a 15 cent violet issue of 1868, on thin paper horizontally laid." So says the October *American Journal of Philately*. It is not improbable that other varieties of this set may also be found on laid paper.

A recent issue of the *Dominion Philatelist* says that the publishers are in possession of a current 5 cent green register on paper water-marked with makers' name. I am inclined to doubt the existence of this stamp, though it may exist. Is it a genuine variety? Some one may have imposed on the editor of the Dominion Philatelist. I have examined *thousands* of sheets, and never yet saw the slightest appearance of a water-mark.

While speaking of the 5 cent green register, I might mention a little incident regarding the unperforated 5 cent. Many doubt the existence of this stamp in unperforated condition. Mr. J. S. Robertson, the well known B. N. A. specialist, recently had occasion to purchase some 5 cent registers, when the stamp clerk *complained* to him that some few days before she came across a sheet that was unperforated, and had actually to stop and cut them apart. It is needless to say had Mr. Robertson saw the sheet he would have saved the poor stamp clerk the trouble of cutting them apart.

A well known variety of Prince Edward Island was omitted from "*The Stamps of British North America*" through an oversight. I refer to the *error* three cent rose, with period after *Prince*. This variety is very scarce.

In another portion of this issue will be found a letter from Mr. R. F. Maddigan, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., in reference to the Bill stamps of Nova Scotia. Mr. Maddigan possesses specimens exactly the reverse of any that have been previously catalogued. He possesses two specimens of the $2, surcharged at the *top*. From this we may be led to believe that the whole set is found surcharged at the *top*. The *low values* were always supposed to have been surcharged *only* at the top. As will be seen in his letter, he has some of the lower values with surcharge at the bottom. Now, from this information it would seem that two sets were in existence. Now, are the the above varities genuine? If so, have any of our readers any other varities besides those mentioned. Not having as yet seen the specimens I am unable to say anything in reference to their being genuine.

(To be continued.)

$50 FOR A POSTAL CARD.

IT HAD BEEN ROUND THE WORLD AND HAD 72 POSTMARKS.

The exhibition of postage stamps at the Palais de l'Industrie, in Paris, has given a notable boom to the trade in used stamps. The Stamp Exchange in the Champs Elysees fell for some time into a state of languor, but it is now brisker than ever.

One sees there every morning between 300 and 400 philatelists or speculators. They meet in the open air near the Marigny end of the gardens, and make a great hubbub as if they were at the Bourse. Quotations of the price are telegraphed all over France and abroad.

The other day a postal card was sold for $50, because it had gone all round the world after the person to whom it was addressed, and bore 72 postmarks.

It was evident that means had been taken before and to cause it to be sent on through 72 post-offices. The original address and the supplemental ones were written in very small characters, and most of them in red ink, as if on purpose, so as not to take from the distinctness of the postmarks.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

AN INCIDENT.

R. S. WALTERS.

WE, students of Templeton College, had suddenly became possessed of a new mania, one which threatened to usurp the authority of the masters. We had by some means become stamp collectors one and all. How it started no one seemed to know. Nevertheless it came in full power, and exercised its sway to an almost unlimited extent. I had always been fortunate, and when I became a collector I seemed to be even more so. The source of supply was a limited one, for the majority of the boys depended on the letters of their parents and friends to secure their stamps. Here I had a great advantage. I had been a collector some two or three years previous, and when my interest again became aroused I started with a valuable bit of experience and no small amount of knowledge in regard to the value of stamps.

The Christmas holidays had arrived, and for various reasons myself and a few others were unable to go home. We nevertheless resolved to make the best of this somewhat unpleasant situation. Two stamp collectors besides myself had remained, and we unanimously resolved to devote our holidays to the pursuit of our hobby. Our pocket books, only too moderately filled, did not seem to promise us much assistance, and we decided to see who should be able to secure stamps of the greatest value at the least cost. The first few days were uneventful. We unearthed little of value. Christmas Eve arrived and with it an invitation from a neighboring nobleman to spend Xmas day with him. This unexpected event served to brighten my somewhat monotonous holidays. During the evening Lord Allenby (who by the by is a staunch supporter of our school) happened to speak of a decidedly unpleasant task which he had before him on the morrow. His father, to whose title he had just succeeded, had left on his death, an office full of old correspondence, as he always disliked burning his letters, and before the office could be used these piles of letters must be examined and the useless ones burned. What a jump my heart took! You can readily understand how quickly I proffered my help, and how very willingly it was accepted.

Xmas morn at length arrived. It was with me one of great anticipations. Would they be realized? At first it seemed as if nothing would be found, for during the first hour or two I came across nothing but the commoner class of English and colonial stamps. At last when I was about wishing I had never began the the job a change came! And what a change! I had evidently struck a gold mine. Before me lay such a host of rarities I could scarce contain myself. "Sydney views" by the dozen. Further search disclosed several Canada 10d, and what constituted the best part of my treasures, a Canada 12d. I also secured a number of the early issues of Mauritius—but no "Post Office", home W. S. Locals—but no New Havens! During the whole day I continued to unearth, one after another, some long desired stamp—mostly British Colonials, and it was only in the evening when I began to examine my treasure that I fully realized its value. I had *at least one day* in my life that I would always remember as a pleasant one; one day in which I struck an almost unparalled "find." Will I ever see such another day? I deemed it nothing but right I should tell Lord Allenby the value of the stamps, which I did. He however scorned the idea that they had any value, and told me if they had I was welcome to the proceeds.

The time to return to school came. I returned, but no one was the wiser regarding my fortunate acquisition. The best portion of the rarities went to my collection, which is now an object of envy to my friends. They all admire them, but no one knows how I obtained them, and to this day this important incident in my collecting career has never saw the light, and would not at this time, but that the "editor's prize" tempted me beyond bearing. Now in conclusion, the best of the stamps as I have said, remain in my collection to this day. The remainder, which owing to the shattered condition of my finances I had to part with, went to a large London firm, who paid me close on £200 for the six hundred odd stamps remaining. This little incident related above is strictly true, and to this day I look back on this as one of the most pleasant and lucky events of my life.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

PHILATELY'S ENCHANTMENTS.

I.—HISTORICAL.

BY A. R. E.

AN old subject under a new title; but the pleasures and beauties of stamp collecting have struck me somewhat differently to what I have ever seen them expressed or commented upon

How aptly we find the rise and fall of empires and republics represented by our stamps, and how singularly interesting it is to trace out these historical events. The little island of Cuba we find quietly residing under the yoke of Spain until when by a spirited revolution of very short duration, they endeavored to shake off the yoke of the mother country, but failed. The tale of this brief and unsuccessful revolution is told us by the Cuban stamps. The long array of general issues for the colony, then that one little stamp issued by the revolutionists, but never used, shows how rapid was the rise and fall of the revolutionary party. Then follows the ceaseless array of the colonial issues, as a symbol of the restoration of peace and order.

Then again, what a lasting reminder of the great American Civil War is furnished us by those stamps issued by the Confederate States of America, bearing the familiar profile of their first and only President, Jefferson Davis, and in examining the dates and years of issue we see clearly the short life of this republic and its cessation prior to the Union.

Other interesting historical references are very numerous. The alternate rise and fall of the French Empire and Republic as illustrated in the stamps of France. The Peruvian Revolution, as shown by those "despised and rejected" Peruvian surcharges, which we find so numerous. And the Mexico Santillio issue of 1864 clearly shows the failure of Maxamillian to reach the (prospective) Mexican thron , and how he became so sure of success as to issue these stamps, yet failed at the near completion of his ambitious scheme.

In no manner is the scope and sway of an empire so shown as by its colonial stamps. Take Great Britain in countries large and small, governed by her in all parts of the world, we find the profile of "our gracious Queen" as a sign of Britain's widespread authority and dominion. Not only Britain, but other great European powers:—France, Portugal, Spain and Denmark, and others such have in their colonial issues a fair illustration of the size and range of their dominions. Much can we learn by a careful study of the historical associations of these little attractive stamps so widely and eagerly sought after.

ODDITIES AND CURIOSITIES.

PERHAPS many collectors have what appear to be errors in the shade of a stamp in their collection, and thinks that his collection is very valuable on this account. He does not take into consideration that a stamp may be changed in color by means of acids, etc., and does not discover his mistake until he wishes to dispose of his collection, or until it is examined by an advanced philatelist.

Even if he suspects that a stamp is changed in color, he has no means of proof unless he submits the "suspect" to an expert. I give the following table taken from "Der Philatelist", showing what may be accomplished by a skilful manipulator in the way of making color varieties.

One can change—

Carmine and rose into	Brown, orange, yellow, grey.
Brick-red, orange and yellow into	Brown (rose), yellow, green, grey.
Green into	Brown, yellow, blue, violet, grey.
Blue into	Brown, orange, yellow, green, violet, black.
Ultramarine into	Yellow, brown, grey.
Violet into	Rose, yellow, blue, green, grey.

I recently had sent me for inspection a U. S. 5c brown, 1890, which had been changed by acids to a silver grey. I have in my possession an U. S. 1868 5c. which has been changed from brown to a deep black.

What is believed to be a U. S. 30c of 1868 with a 13x16 mm. grille was at the 9th sale of R. F. Albrecht & Co. on Dec. 8th. Unfortunately the size of the grille is not exactly measurable, as it commences from the right side margin and extends into the stamp, covering a space 11x16 min. Until this the 3c was the only known stamp having a 13x16 grille.

Another rarity seldom met with is the U. S. 1888 officially sealed *unperforated*. These are valued at $10 each. Mr. Wilfred N. Mathews, of London, England, possessed an unsevered pair of these stamps, which were disposed of with the remainder of his collection at auction last March.

I noticed in an amateur magazine recently, an article, the writer of which claimed to have discovered a new variety of the U. S. 3c, 1851. It was described as having two fine lines running along one side and on the top of the stamp. It was simply caused by a border being engraved around the entire plate, and as this stamp was probably from one corner I fail to see its exceeding rarity.

A prominent philatelist, Mr. Alvah Davison, in an article notes: "In looking over a few hundred 3c 1857 the other evening, I came across one which is a curiosity, or really a die variety, the difference being readily seen when pointed to, but would easily be passed by one unaccustomed to a close examination. The stamp in question has the five lines on the sides which are found on nearly all specimens of the 3c 1857, but the line on the left side, after going down 8 min. is split, and while one part goes straight to the bottom, the other part diverges 1 min. and then continues to the bottom. It is a fine specimen, being cancelled with two penmarks, and I prize it as a rarity, as I believe it is". Now although it is desirable to catalogue every variety of a stamp, is this not getting it down to a pretty fine point? If such errors(?) are catalogued we would soon have a catalogue of 1000 pages, and without any further Seebeckism either.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

NOTES ON UNITED STATES STAMPS.

W. A. WITHROW.

NEARLY every collector of U. S. stamps I meet is continually bewailing the fact that there is little chance to buy a good rare stamp at a reasonable price. Now if these grumblers would, instead of spending their time in wishing they had lived thirty years ago, get up a little energy, buy themselves a good microscope and examine their stamps, comparing all of same values and noting every point of difference, they would be quite likely to find something out of the usual line.

Some will say "That's all true enough, but I haven't any *luck*". Now put a "p" before the last word and it would come very near the true state of affairs. Perhaps a little assistance would prove of value. Buy a good microscope (tripod) with two or three lenses. One of these can be purchased for about seventy-five cents. Then get a color chart (fifty cents), and millimetre scale and perforation gauge. These two combined cost thirty-five cents, and you have a good outfit for only one dollar and sixty cents.

Now let us take a few common stamps, say the 1c 1870 issue. Compare each stamp with your color chart and you will find many distinct shades—imperial ultramarine, indigo, dull indigo, ashy blue, ultramarine and perhaps one or two more, but these are the main varieties in shade. Look at the frame surrounding the stamp. There you will note the plain and fancy frame. Some of them may be embossed. Measure with your millimetre scale and the following sizes may be noted:—10½x12½ mm., 8½ x10½ mm.

We have now 11 varieties of this one stamp sufficiently distinct to catalogue as follows:—

1870, 1c imperial ultramarine, grilled, 10½x12½ mm.
1870, 1c imperial ultramarine, grilled, 8½x10½ mm.
1872, 1c imperial ultramarine, not grilled.
1873, 1c imperial ultramarine, plain frame, not grilled.
1873, 1c indigo.
1875, 1c dull indigo.
1882, 1c ashy blue, re-engraved.
1886, 1c ultramarine, re-engraved, (3 var).

There are 6 varieties of 1870 2c, 7 varieties of 1870 3c, 5 varieties of 1870 6c, and 9 varieties of 1870 10c. There are shades of the 1890 issue, particularly in the 2c. You can get 5 shades each of 1851 and 1861 3c for only 20c. Could a philatelist wish for "more fields to conquer."

I learn that the following values have been decided upon for the "Columbian" stamps: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 50c, $1, $2, $4, $5. Wonder if Seebeck has any influence with Wannamaker and Hazen. (This does not apply to editor Florida Philatelist, but to Third Assistant Postmaster General.)

Many collectors seem to have just discovered that the 1861 3c pink is very rare since Scott catalogues it at $2 in his 53rd catalogue. This is for a used specimen, but I wonder if they have any? I have been fortunate in securing an extra fine used specimen, very lightly cancelled, and I would not care to sell it for $5. John N. Luff, of San Francisco, has a beautiful block of 12 unused, and about 20 or 30 more are known. I think they are not as rare unused as used.

Written for THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

BY W. CULLEN BROWN.

OUR philatelic societies are by no means a totally neglected part of philately; still we have as yet tasted but little of their possible benefits, experienced little of their possible power, owing to the widely scattered condition of both societies and adherents. Concentration of force is power. Now one of the first requisites necessary to make our societies a paying investment to ourselves is a little more *United Effort*. I will explain what I would have you infer from the above: First, do not allow your energies to run to waste by being a member of a dozen and one different societies, each of which must necessarily occupy a portion of your attention, and, as a result, no great benefit is derived from any of them. I know many collectors who boast of being a member of every society, small and great, in existence, yet when approached as to the benefits of their wide connection their tongue failed them. Now to the collector who desires to profit by his membership I would advise to join not more than one or two societies. Join only the best, those firmly established, those whose departments (especially the exchange department) are in working order, and those whose officers are earnest, painstaking and efficient. Such a society is the American Philatelic Association. The Sons' of Philately and Western Philatelic Union are also good Societies, but their benefits are not to be compared with those of the A. P. A. Whatever society you belong to do not remain idle; use every opportunity that offers a chance to secure a new member; correspond all you can with fellow members; awaken them to the fact that they are a part of the association, that their help is needed in increasing the membership, influence and usefulness of the society; express your views clearly through the pages of the official organ, hints as to improvements, and facts regarding faults in the management of the society's affairs. Let every member put his or her hand to the wheel and assist; do not consider yourself an exception to the rule; do not think there are enough workers without you! there are not. Work.

It is not improbable that some of my readers are not society members. To the honest and earnest collector the society is an inseparable part. As an accepted member of a leading society, dealers and collectors will put more trust in you than they would otherwise do, The exchange department is unexcelled, both for disposing of and securing the better class of duplicates. Become a member of the leading society, and I can safely say you will be more than satisfied with the result.

A POST OFFICE VACANCY.

THE P. M. GOT TIRED SO HE LOCKED THE OFFICE UP.

Uncle Sam's postal service is so universal that when it is not slipping a cog in one place it is in another, but it seldom happens that a postmaster will wilfully close his office and let things smash. At Price, U., a postmaster who had tendered his resignation repeatedly, being unable to get a relief, purposely closed his office.

No doubt the department could not conceive the possibility of a government employe struggling to get out of a position that paid $600 a year. But this postmaster paid his clerk $75 a month and then had to give all his own time to the work, and having a fine trade to look after he got out of patience, and swore a great oath that the office could go to —— (a place where one would be unnecessary), and locked its doors against all comers.

Then went up a howl of rage and anguish. The office separated mail for a large military post some miles away, and telegrams were showered upon the War Department asking for authority to kill this civilian who had cut off their communication by mail.

When I reached Price 159 large sacks of mail were piled up in the depot, and the maddest men I ever faced were the soldier boys who were looking at them wistfully, but unable to open them and get at their long expected letters from the East.

I swore in a number of assistants, and we worked day and night upon the pile, and finally got the letters into their proper channels. Declining to help to hang the postmaster, as most of the people wanted to do, I laid the facts before the United States attorney, but there they rested.

Strangely enough, there is no law to punish the abandoning of a post-office, our legislatures having apparently thought such a contingency impossible.

Before I left town the postmaster came up to me, a shrewd, bright young Swede.

"What is this going to cost me, Mr. Inspector?" he said.

Having just finished the 159th sack of mail I said, "Fifty thousand dollars if I have the fixing of the sum, my friend."

He said that sum was too steep, but if it wasn't more than $500 or $1,000 he would rather pay it than neglect his trade any longer. It never did cost him a cent so far as I know in the way of penalties. —*New York Herald.*

WRITER'S PRIZE COMPETITION.

CONDITIONS:

1. All manuscript must be written on one side of the paper only; and must be accompanied by the *full* name and address of the sender.
2. The competition closes February the 28th, 1893. Results of the competition will be made known in our January issue, and awards forwarded winners immediately on the close of the competition.
3. Articles must be addressed to Editor CANADIAN PHILATELIST, 185½ Dundas Street, London, Canada, and must be marked "Writer's Prize Competition."
4. Every competitor must be a ***paid-up subscriber*** to the CANADIAN PHILATELIST.
5. In the awarding of the prizes, the originality of the subject will count much toward the awarding of the prizes.
6. All articles sent become the property of the CANADIAN PHILATELIST, with the right to publish the same if so desired.

PRIZES.

Four prizes will be offered:

FIRST—Stamps to the value of $10.00, to be selected by the winner from our approval sheet.

SECOND—Our $5.00 stock.

THIRD—A $2.50 edition of Scott's International Album.

FOURTH—A $1.50 edition of Scott's International Album.

Awards will be made by impartial and disinterested judges.

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VOL. 2. LONDON, ONT. No. 16.

EDITORIAL.

No Need for Apology. It had been our intention to issue a 32-page Christmas number, containing 16 pp. of reading matter and 16 pp. of advertisements, but our printer was unable to issue a number of that size *on time*, owing to a large number of previous contracts. As a result, the only resource left for us was to issue a number of this size; and rather than disappoint our subscribers by failing to give them the amount of reading matter promised, we have left out six pages of advertisements in order to make room for the large amount of MSS on hand, and to give our subscribers a suitable holiday issue. A large number of advertisements are necessarily left out, The publisher's advts. will reappear on next month's cover. We have an unusual amount of interesting matter for our next issue; don't miss it by any means!

Our Personal Column. This department was inaugurated recently, and is evidently appreciated by our readers. We wish it to be a glowing success, and at all times will be pleased to have our subscribers and patrons send us *short* personal items about themselves for publication, and in this way aid us in making this department an interesting feature. Let us hear from you.

* * *

Various Matters. The Exchange Department is ready for everybody, and the rates very low compared with our regular adv. rates.—Collectors and dealers would confer a favor on the publishers by forwarding us the names of all their stamp collecting friends.—Our Approval Sheet Department is in active operation—see advertisement.—Cash must be sent with copy by advertisers unknown to us.—Subscriptions must begin with current issue: back numbers are very scarce, and can only be supplied at 10 cts. each—no discount.

* * *

A Liberal Premium Offer. We are very anxious to add another thousand subscribers to our subscription list before the close of the present year. In order to do this, we offer the following inducement to all who subscribe before December 31st next: To any person who forwards us 25 cents for one year's subscription to this magazine, with 3 cents extra for postage and mailing, we will send any one of the following Premiums ABSOLUTELY FREE: 1000 of the best gummed hinges; 100 varieties of foreign stamps; 25 blank approval sheets, or 100 U.S. revenue stamps. It is to your interest to take advantage of this liberal premium offer. This paper alone is worth the price. The premiums are forwarded only when the extra postage is sent. Favor us with your subscription. Present subscribers wishing to take advantage of this offer may do so, having their subscription extended one year.

* * *

Wants. A writer in the November *American Philatelist*, complains of the want of a first-class catalogue of U.S. proprietory stamps. He says: "Three distinct classes of stamps are unceremoniously grouped together under the misleading and vague title of 'match and medicine stamps.' He also goes on to complain of the careless manner in which these stamps are classified. We have never thought much of these stamps, which are *little more* than private labels; but we, notwithstanding, noticed the manner of cataloguing as extremely careless. Fruit, perfume and medicine stamps are listed under the head of medicine stamps.

To our English Patrons. This issue has an especially large circulation throughout Great Britain, and close upon one thousand copies are mailed to our English friends. None of them will mistake our object. We publish a first-class magazine at a *very* low price, and respectfully solicit the subscriptions of our English friends. Our subscription price is 1s. 6d. per year, post-free to any portion of Great Britain or Ireland. Remittances may be made in unused ½d. and 1d. stamps. Do not delay, but forward your subscription at once and insure our regular visits for a year. We desire to open business relations with English collectors, as we have unequalled facilities for supplying them *American* stamps at far cheaper rates than they can be obtained at home. We fill all orders by return of mail. Orders of 4s. or over must be sent by Post-office order. A trial order solicited.

* * *

Rogers' Philatelic Blue Book. Mr. Albert R. Rogers, of 75 Maiden Lane, New York, has always been noted for the general excellence of his philatelic publications. His "Philatelic Blue Book," which appears in January, 1893, promises to excel anything of the kind in existence. It gives name and address, age, occupation, specialty, if any, number of varieties and a quantity of other information about some thousands of collectors. The book will be one of great usefulness to collectors and dealers, as you have only to turn to its pages to find all you desire to know about your correspondents. Dealers are also represented, a worthy feature being that the actual capital invested by every reliable dealer is given. Philatelic publications, past and present, are liberally dealt with, both in a financial and literary light. Mr. Rogers deserves great credit for his undertaking, as well as the support of collectors and dealers at large.

* * *

Are you a Subscriber? If not, we would urge upon you the advantage of at once having your name placed on our books. Every subscriber who places his subscription in our hands has the assurance of 12 numbers, or his money refunded. Gradual and steady increase in both size and quality is our aim. To make the magazine attain a high standard of excellence is our determination. We have made and shall make every effort to secure the best and most interesting reading matter that can be procured. It will be to your interest to subscribe.

* * *

Crockett's Third Sale. Mr. David B. Crockett, 28½ High street, Newark, N.J., holds his third sale, consisting of 162 lots, on Jan. 5th, 1893. A good lot of stamps are offered, considering the age of the sale.

Albrecht's Ninth Sale. A few of the prices realized at Albrecht's ninth sale may interest our readers. We append a few of the principal ones: U.S. 5 cent, brown, vertical strip of three, $12.60; U.S., 1868, 3 cent, "grilled all over," $10.20; U S., 1870, 10 cent, grilled, $6.60; U.S. 30 cent, black, grilled, unused, $7.80; U.S. 90 cent, carmine, grilled, unused, $11 05; U.S., 1887, 30 cent, puce, brown, 34 in the lot, $7.14; Newspaper, 1865, 5 cent, blue, colored border, $8.05; Newspaper, 1865, 10 cent green and 25 cent vermilion, unused, $7.50; U.S. envelope, 1874, 3 cent, green, Die "C," fawn p., very rare, $25.00; France, 1850, 20 cent blue (error), used on part of envelope with receiving and delivering postmarks, $46.00; France, 1849, 1 franc, vermilion, unused, $22.00; Great Britain, 1882, 5 pounds, orange, used, $9.10; Trinidad. 1851, 1 p., violet on bluish paper, unused, $7.80; Bergedorf, 1861, 4 shillings, brown paper, used. $11.25; Mecklenburg-Schweren, 1864, 4-4s., rouletted, dotted ground, $12.25; Tuscany, 1851, 2 soldi, brick red, $12.00; Sicily, 1860, ½ t, blue, used, $19.55. The total amount of the sale was $1,300.00.

* * *

Our Retail List. We would call the attention of our customers to the fact that our Third Annual Retail List has just been issued, and it is larger, cheaper and better than ever before. Every collector and dealer should possess a copy. To those who have not yet received it, we shall be pleased to forward it, *post free* on application.

* * *

An Inducement to Purchasers. The publishers of this magazine offer to every collector, who is not already a subscriber to this paper, purchasing goods to the amount of $1.00 or over from their price lists herein, this paper for *six months* FREE. This inducement remains open from October 25th to Decembsr 31st, and is only open to non-subscribers.

* * *

December Auctions. The sales during the early part of this month were as follows: J. W. Scott Co., N.Y., Dec. 6; R. F. Albrecht & Co., N.Y., on Dec. 8; Scott Stamp and Coin Co., N Y., on Dec. 13 and 14; S. B. Bradt Co., Chicago, Dec. 14; W. Selleschopp & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Sample Copies. A large number of sample copies of this issue are sent out to collectors who are not on our subscription books. We trust you will examine this number, and should you desire to see us regularly, forward your subscription, for we send but one sample copy to one person. We guaranteee 12 numbers or refund subscription. You should subscribe.

PERSONALS.

Mr. O. E. Klapp, of St. Paris, Ohio, is a printer by trade. He possesses a collection of about 2,000 varieties, mostly U.S.

Mr. J. E. Handshaw, the well-known dealer of Smithtown Branch, N.Y., runs a large stationery store in that town.

Mr. H. J. Wright, a leading collector of Toronto, Ont., is a leading barrister of that city.

Mr. Roy F. Green, of the *Eagle Philatelist*, has just recovered from a long illness, and the publication of the magazine, which was suspended during his illness, will be at once resumed. Glad you are better, Roy!

Mr. Fr. Gottorff, one of the oldest collectors of Hamilton, runs a large marble and monument works on York street, in that city.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. A. M. Scott, a prominent collector and druggist of Woodstock, a few days since.

Capt. E. F. Wurtele, of Quebec, is treasurer of the Q.M. and C. Ry. He possesses a collection of about 7,000 varieties.

Mr. W. C. Benson, one of our advertisers, attends the High School in this city.

Mr. O. L. Schmidt, of Harriston, Ont., is a teacher in the Hamilton High School.

Mr. W. Corbman, of Port Severn, Ont., is a boat-builder by trade.

Mr. R. F. Maddigan, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, is a grocer and stationer of that city.

Mr. George C. Harvey, of Constantine, Mich., is assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Constantine.

Mr. E. Y. Parker, one of the leading philatelists of Toronto, is at present spending two weeks among the Montreal collectors.

Mr. Morten Webb, late of Petrolea, has removed to Montreal, where he will permanently reside.

Mr. Lionel E. Widder, of Goderich, Ont., has removed to London.

Mr. H. A. Kreis, a collector of Cardington, Ohio, is dead.

Mr. L. S. Morton, who writes New York and Brooklyn notes for *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, is a medical student.

Mr. W. L. Scott, late of Kagoshima, Japan, has removed to Mobile, Alabama. Mr. Scott is probably the largest dealer in Japanese stamps in the world.

Mr. C. W. Grevning, of New York, late of the firm of Albrecht & Co., has left the above firm, and is now with H. Gremmel.

The publisher of the *San Marino Philatelist* informs us in the last issue of his paper that he is on his honeymoon trip!

FROM OVER THE BORDER.

Mr. Loney A. Roth, of Boulder, Colorado, informs me that he will issue *The Rocky Mountain Philatelist* on January 1st, 1893. I am afraid another publisher will find the sea of journalism not as smooth as it looks, but a trifle "rocky."

Mr. W. F. Bishop, of La Grange, Ill., is hard at work on his new album, "The Columbian." He is giving it very extensive advertising, and from what I have heard I judge it will be a success. One of the strong points in its favor is, that (it is claimed) you cannot misplace a stamp with this album. The publisher says it is the album of the future, but it takes some skill to prepare an album that will excel Scott's International.

"Another miserable sheet, the *Massachusetts Philatelist*, is announced (by the *Philatelic Era*) to appear on Jan. 1st." I don't know why the editor of the *Era* called it a miserable sheet; surely he does not think it will prove a rival!

Mr. Deats, of Flemington, N.J., has purchased the large stock of philatelic literature held by the Western Philatelic Publishing Co. of Chicago. Close on 50,000 pieces were included in the deal, many being very rare. The company also transferred to Mr. Deats all of their copyright, with plates, etc. This is one of the largest deals in philatelic literature at present on record.

Another supposed fraud has turned up in Buffalo: A. J. Merlin, 13 Church street. The Post-office Inspector is trying to locate him. There is no such number in Church street, Buffalo.

The third Assistant Postmaster-General is still persistent in his determination to crush all papers who have the misfortune to be smaller than their contemporaries. The *Postal Card* is one of the latest "victims."

The membership of the Sons of Philately is now about 600. Another large list of applications was published last month. Will their rapid advance continue?

The Monthly Visitor, a philatelic magazine, has changed hands, and the new publisher will continue it as an amateur journal, with a philatelic department. The unexpired subscriptions will be filled by the *Nebraska Stamp*.

It is said that the United States Postmaster-General receives more mail matter than any one person in the United States.

The new Reply Card is having a very extensive use. I find that collectors cut them in two and use them in preference to the common cards. By the way, have you ever noticed the small quantities of small cards that are used?

The long-dead alive! Have you heard the latest? Herbert C. Beardsley, in partnership with Mr. A. Swanbeck, will resurrect his *Western Philatelist* on January 1st. This is news, and welcome at that.

More anon. A. JAX.

Correspondents' Column.

[This column is open to all, and we hope you will take the opportunity to express yourself on any Philatelic question. Those who want any information should send in their queries, which will be published in the following number.]

W. J. B., Norfold, Neb.: Yours received. We cannot accept unused postage dues stamps in payment.

A. W. STAFFORD, Los Angeles, Cal.: Your F. F. Law Stamp of Canada, will be found catalogued in "The Stamps of British North Acerica", No.s 531 to 554 inclusive. These were listed "C. F." instead of "F. F." by a mistake.

GEO. C. HARVEY, Constantine, Mich.: The variety of the 5c., '59, you mention is by no means rare. It will be duly described in my paper on "Canadian Omissions", began in this issue. It is probably due to a worn state of the plates.

R. S.: Should be pleased to receive and inspect the Canadian Local you mention. We know *nothing* about it.

C. A. S., City of Mexico: (1.) Your Lacatecas is a forgery. Both the Guadalajards are genuine. (2.) We have never heard of the stamp. Its origin must be spurious. We returned your stamps on Dec. 6th.

R. BOYNE, London, E. C.: We are not in want of a London Correspondent at present, as we have one.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 24th, 1892.

EDITOR CANADIAN PHILATELIST:—

DEAR SIR,—I received your book "The Stamps of B. N. A." and it was just the book I have been looking for some time. I noticed in reference to the "Nova Scotia Bill Stamps" you state that all those stamps were surcharged at the top except the $1, $2 and $3. Now I possess a number of those stamps, among the rest, two of the $2 surcharged at the "top". I also have a number of the smaller values, which are surcharged at the "bottom". This is just the reverse of what you state, and I send you this information as it may be some use to you.

Yours truly, R. F. MADDIGAN.

A NEW SOCIETY!

To the Philatelic World:—Through the kindness of the editor of this paper, we the undersigned, are enabled to direct your attention to a proposed movement.

We are fully aware that there are many Philatelic Societies in existence, but this one is mainly for a different purpose. This society, when organized, will eclipse all other organizations of its kind. It will give all the advantages and advancements which all other societies claim to give, thus giving combined inducements. Besides this, we intend to give FRAUDS our MAIN and UNDIVIDED attention.

Our plan is outlined in the following: To have an officer in our society whose sole duty it will be to secure the names of the frauds who are in debt to the society's members; to publish their names in all the Philatelic papers; to confer with the post office authorities; to appoint a member of the society in the city where the fraud resides, if there be one, or to take other decisive steps for the recovery of the loss. This is about the only way in which the pest of a dealer's life—THE FRAUD—can be exterminated.

Another department, which we think is essential to a collector or a dealer, is that for repairing and cleaning stamps at a small per cent. of their catalogue value. At the head of this we intend to have a competent person. Let us hear from all live collectors and dealers, and we are sure that if such a society be formed on good and sound business principles, together upon the platforms of all other societies which are considered a success, it will be something never yet undertaken, and of value to all.

Address,

LEWIS M. LANG, 752 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., or WALTER A. WITHROW, Box 15, Earl Park, Ind., both members of S. of P. and A. P. A.

From our Special London Correspondent.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

A. J. RINNERS.

"New German postage stamps is to be the next undertaking of the German postal authorities. The stamps on which the engravers are now at work will be out by October the 15th, and distinguished from the old ones in form, being six-cornered in appearance, and have the model of the statue Germania. The old international colors are used again, and add to the value which they always had. The cause of the new issue is that there were many forgeries of late issues discovered by the postal authorities, and they now want to make it difficult for the forgers to imitate the design."

The auction season is now in full blast here in Great Britain. Mr. Hadlow held a large sale on October 14th and 15th, the prices realized being good, a number of Scinde Dawks being sold. Messrs. Cherley & Co held a sale on 10th, 11th and 12th Nov. Some very fine lots were sold. A New Brunswick "Connel," unused, but perforations gone at bottom and at one side, brought £9 16s., about $48. The choicest part of the sale was composed of old British Colonials, which brought good prices. The bidding was brisk.

A new kind of specialism is in vogue here—not the kind that does collect the stamps of a certain country, but the kind that leaves out some places, and collects all others.

The Argentine stamps issued on the 12th of Oct., in memory of Columbus, are selling at £4 the pair here. They promise to be rare.

The hosts of San Francisco exchanges are said to be due to the efforts of a local speculator, probably the publisher of the *San Marino Philatelist*, who seems to control them.

Mr. Harry Hilche's book on reprints is just out, and he is to be congratulated on the successful completion of one of the most successful and useful philatelic works in existence. He was assisted in its preparation by Major la B. Evans and other prominent philatelists.

The world has its "dissatisfied *personages*" in every class, and of course the Paris Exhibition or no Exhibition was not an exception. We are now trying to secure another large London Philatelic Exhibition. If successful in our attempts, it shall excel all previous efforts.

Society Items.

[We desire the Secretaries of all Societies to send us *brief* reports of their meetings each month, and such will be published free, and we trust that Societies will not be slow in taking advantage of this privilege.]

Now we have talk of forming a new Canadian Society. We are not at all in sympathy with the movement. Better support the two we have.

A certain Canadian paper which failed to secure the Official Organship of the P. S. of C. is now venting its spite against the Society. The Society would be better rid of such valued (?) additions to their ranks.

The fourth annual convention of "Germanic", New York, the German-American Philatelic Association will be held in their club room in the City of New York, on Jan. 15, 1893. Canadian, Mexican and U. S. members who are unable to attend may send their proxies to any New York member. Our other foreign members have been notified by circular. Fr. Phillips, International Secretary.

THE A. P. A.—The report of the Secretary for December shows 22 new members and 9 applications. Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., has been appointed Librarian. He is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. The Society's collecting department, in charge of J. Arthur Wainwright, promises to be more than ordinary. Geo. N. Campbell, M. D., who has charge of the Library Exchange, is endeavoring to form circuits. By the way, the American Philatelist is more interesting than usual, and Editor Stone proposes to devote the whole January issue to the stamps of Canada, which should make it unusually interesting. Up to date five cities have claimed a *resident* Vice-President: Chicago, Ill.; Allegheny, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; and New York City. Still there's more to follow.

THE GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB.—The 24th meeting was held October 19, with President Schneider in the chair, the following members being present: Bailey, Brodie, Wilcox, MacLaren, Crowell, Putz, and C. N. and N. P. Stockwell and two visitors. The resignation of Mr. McLaren as Exchange Superintendent was received with much regret. The Chair appointed Mr. Brodie to fill the vacant office during the term. Our Exchange Superintendent's report shows that the club has a first-class and growing exchange department. The applications of Messrs C. B. Duffy, of Columbus, Secretary of the Ohio Philatelic Association, and Geo. T. Street and J. J. Overton, of this city, were referred to the Committee on Membership, and the rules being suspended, they were elected members No. 28, 29 and 30 of the club. As a meeting of the A. P. A. members of Cleveland and vicinity had also been called for this evening, nominations were in order for a resident Vice-President of the A. P. A. The Chair nominated Mr. G. J. Bailey, and he was unanimously elected, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. An informal auction sale was held, as usual, after which the meeting adjourned. The 25th meeting was held November 16, with President Schneider in the chair, the following members being present: Bailey, McLaren, Putz, Wilcox, Overton, Street, Kress and C. N. and N. P. Stockwell. A letter from the Exchange Superintendent was read, stating that he had already started two new exchange books and asked all members to furnish more filled sheets at once. A membership card was talked of, having a specimen of the 5c blue (Garfield) in one corner, and a 90c. carmine (Perry) in the other. There being no special business to come before club, after transacting some minor business, the usual recess was taken and the auction held. After which the members present examined Mr. MacLaren's collection before adjourning.

LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

A meeting of the stamp collectors of London, for the purpose of organizing a society, was held on Thursday, 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., in the Y. W. C. T. U. parlors, the best fitted and most centrally situated rooms in the city. Quite a large number of collectors were present, including Messrs. Liddicoatt, Staebler, Bernstein, Dickson, Bartram, Bailey, Stockwell, Benson, Colgrove, L. B. and W. Boyd, McMartin and others. Sharp at 8 p.m. Mr. W. H. Liddicoatt and Mr. H. S. Dickson were unanimously elected chairman and secretary *pro tem* respectively. After a few remarks on the necessity of organizing a club, by the Chairman, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Staebler and Mr. Bernstein, the business was proceeded with. The name was next chosen to be the "London Philatelic Club." The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following results:—President, W. H. Liddicoatt; Vice-President, L. M. Staebler; Secretary-Treasurer, H. S. Dickson; Exchange and Auction Manager, J. Bernstein, jr.; Librarian, W. H. Stockwell; and an Executive composed of all the officers. After minor discussions, taken part chiefly by Messrs. Bernstein and Staebler, it was agreed to hold meetings semi-monthly, 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings. The dues were fixed at $1.20 per year and an initiation fee. A committee comprising the Executive were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws before the next meeting. Messrs. Bailey, Staebler and Bernstein were appointed a committee to arrange for some subject for discussion for the next meeting. The Secretary was instructed to send notes of meetings to all the leading journals. A resolution was then moved by Mr. Bernstein, seconded by Mr. Dickson, that the Club extend their heartfelt sympathy with the members, Messrs. L. B. and W. Boyd, on their late affliction in the death of their father, the Rev. Mr. Geo. Boyd. This was unanimously carried. Before the close a vote of thanks was extended to President Liddicoatt and the other officers. The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1893, and a rousing meeting is expected. All are welcome.

H. S. DICKSON, *Sec.-Treas.*

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRANCH OF THE A. P. A.)

Meetings held the *third Friday* of each month, at 8 o'clock, p.m., at Loescher's Hotel, No. 136 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, August Dejonge; Secretary. F. C. Vehslage. For information, address the Secretary, box 86, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to exchange department, address R. F. Albrecht, box 245 Tompkinsville, N. Y. Communications relating to examination of stamps department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. box 3489, New York City.

117TH REGULAR MEETING, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by the President, with the following members present : Messrs. Aug. Dejonge, Hy. Clotz, R. F. Albrecht, H. Obert, R H Benary and A. Leinhardt. Minutes of the 116th regular meeting were adopted as read. R. F. Albrecht proposed E. H. Remington, of Brocton, Mass. Albert R. Rogers proposed Bruce V. Jenkins, of Baltimore, Md., which were referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Clotz reported that our application to admit our members in the A. P. A. under conditions stated at our special meeting, has been refused, we not being recognized as a National Society. Resignations of Mrs. Lizzie Benary, Messrs. Hugo S. Mack, Millard F. Walton and C. H. Mekeel were accepted, with regret. Letter from Dr. Hy. F. Koester was read, and, on motion, the Secretary is to answer the same, inform the Doctor that his wish to resign was only expressed after he had been elected, and under the circumstances the society considered themselves entitled to dues. Price lists were received from J. H. Schloss and H. F. Zacca, and also the beautiful catalogue of envelopes and wrappers of the United States by Joseph Rechert, which was accepted with thanks. Mr. C. Wytt presents the Society with the blue 5 bani error of Roumania (counterfeit), which was accepted with thanks and placed in the counterfeit album. Meeting adjourned at 9:30. Next regular meeting will be held Friday, December 16.

H R. BENARY, Secretary *pro tem.*

COLUMBUS POST CARDS.

[From the POSTAL CARD.]

I.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

EXHIBITS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1892.

MR. ADOLPH LOHMEYER,
922 North Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

SIR : Your communication of the 22nd inst. has been received. It is as yet uncertain whether the Department will issue a postal card commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus ; but the matter is under consideration.

Yours very respectfully,
MADISON DAVIS,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

II.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE EXHIBIT,
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1892.

MR. ADOLPH LOHMEYER,
922 North Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

SIR : Your letter of the 31st ult. has been received. In reply I beg leave to say that the Department does not contemplate the issue of a postal card commemorative of the discovery of America by Columbus. The likelihood is that no such card will be issued.

Yours respectfully,
A. D. HAZEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

LOCAL HITS.

It is a fact, strange but true, that although London has been one of the most prominent cities in a philatelic line in Canada. it has supported no local society. Collectors have awakened to the fact that that in this respect they are behind the times.

A local committee has been actively engaged in organizing a local society for some time since. It is expected that an inaugural meeting will be held on or about Friday, Dec. 23rd. We trust it will be brought to a successful issue, as its need is greatly felt here.

The publishers of the *Philatelic Journal of Canada* inform us that they will issue no December No. Reasons various.

The partnership existing between Messrs. Dickson and Bernstein, in the Star Stamp Co., has been dissolved. Mr. Dickson retires, and Mr. Bernstein continues under the old name.

Mr. Atwell Fleming, business manager of the *Advertiser*, has been exceedingly lucky lately, having struck several dozen small finds !

A city dealer recently found a large number of Canada 10 pence blue on the original envelopes.— Finds of this nature do not occur daily.

Stamp Companies seem on the boom here !— Whether their business is in a like state, we cannot say, but it is—?—

London is to have another new paper in the new year, published in Spanish, French and German. It will be devoted to the interests of dealers and collectors desiring foreign correspondence, and it will be a success, as everything else from the Forest City is. Particulars later.

As it stands now, London lacks but one thing in a Philatelic line, and that is a Philatelic Club, and the day is *not far* distant when we shall have that.

BEATS THE WORLD AGAIN.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE DID A BRISK BUSINESS DURING DEDICATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A quarter of a million of Chicago citizens sent newspapers with full accounts of the dedicatory fete to their distant friends.

Every letter box in town has been stacked up with papers, and bushels of stamped copies have been dumped on the sidewalk under mail boxes a dozen times a day.

Saturday 200,000 separate parcels of newspapers were received at the post-office.

Friday the pressure was as great. Thursday a trifle lighter. and about the same Sunday.

Altogether the post-office disposed of more mail matter in the three days of the dedication than was ever handled before in an equal period of time by any office in the world.

CHICAGO ITEMS.

We may soon expect to hear from the Philatelic Committee appointed to secure space at the World's Columbian Exposition. The committee are awaiting a reply from Gen. Hazen.

A recent number of the Chicago *Tribune* contained an item to the effect that Postmaster-General Wannamaker had sent an order to the American Bank Note Company for 3,000,000,000. It is said that the 3 cent denomination is to be like the 15 cent of the 1869 issue—high violet in color, and the size of the present special delivery stamp.

Mr. C. D. Reimers, of this city, having failed to secure second-class rates for his *Western Philatelist*, discontinued its publication some time since. He has now gone into partnership with Roy F. Green, in the publication of the *Eagle Philatelist*. Consolidation seems to be fashionable with publishers unsuccessful in securing second-class mailing rates.

Another large incorporated stock company has been formed in this city for the purpose of dealing exclusively in stamps. The Chicago Stamp Company has just been incorporated under the State Laws of Illinois for $12,500. The officers of the company are as follows: M. A. Thompson, President; J. A. Pierce, Vice-President; S. D. Thompson, Sec. Treas. Bank of Nova Scotia, Bankers. The principals of the company are well known here, and it promises to be a success. It is not improbable that this firm will publish a new philatelic journal.

Mr. S. G. Stein, one of Muscatine's leading collectors, was in town a few days since.

Chicago is all activity in the philatelic line at present. Next year it will be even more so.

—COLUMBIA.

IN THE POSTBOY'S DAY.

HOW OUR GRANDFATHERS GOT THEIR LETTERS—MAIL SERVICE BEFORE THE DAYS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Perhaps a little chat about the methods and difficulties of conveying letters in bygone days may help you to realize and appreciate the advantages of the present.

We will not go further back than the latter part of the 17th century—about 200 years ago. And we will imagine ourselves in England.

There were no steamboats and steam cars to carry travellers to near or distant parts of the country at that time. And as people stayed at home so generally, there was not near so much letter-writing as now.

We go on frequent journeys, and want to let our dear ones know where we are, what we are doing and how we are faring. Besides, there were not many post-offices outside of the cities and large towns, and it was only to important places in the vicinity of London that the mail was sent as often as once a day, and towns at some distance had their letters and newspapers but once a week.

To remote country places, villages, gentlemen's country residences and farms, especially duriug the winter, when the public and private roads were very bad, the mails were very uncertain, being often a fortnight and sometimes an entire month apart.

At that time the bags containing the letters were were all carried by horsemen, the mail-carrier jogging along by night and day at the rate of about five miles an hour—in good weather, and in summer time, for the highways were usually in a very bad condition, so that fast driving was not possible.

The postman often ran the risk of being stopped and plundered by mounted highwaymen, at that time a terror to travellers by horseback or coach. They seemed to be on a sharp lookout for any valuables in money, paper, or otherwise that might be sent in the post bags.

They rode the fastest and finest horses, were bold and daring; and when the postman found himself in a lonely road or crossing a dark moor late at night, you may be sure he urged his weary horse forward and joyfully welcomed the first ray of light that shone from the lantern swinging to the sign of the roadside inn.

Hunslow Heath, Finchley Common and Gadshill, in the neighborhood of London, were celebrated haunts of the highway man, and the secluded roads of Epping Forest, on the route to Cambridge, were often the scenes of plunder in broad daylight.

These desperate robbers at last became so dangerous and the perils of their attacks so serious to travellers of all kinds, as well as to postmen, that the government passed a law making highway robbery an offence punishable by the death of the criminal and the confiscation of all his property. But robberies still occurred.

In 1783, mail coaches protected by armed guards took the place of postboys. The coaches carried passengers also, and, as these generally carried arms, the mails were better protected; but still, daring and oftentimes successful attempts were made upon them.

Before the use of postage stamps various sums were paid for the delivery of letters. The amounts were regulated by the distance, and were collected on the delivery of the letter.

In the early part of this century the postage on a single sheet of paper was eight cents, and over 40 miles the rate was increased; so that over 500 miles a single sheet was 25 cents.

But after a time these rates were gradually reduced, until in 1845 a letter weighing not over half an ounce was five cents under 300 miles, and over that distance 10 cents.

Sir Rowland Hill, who was at the head of the Post-Office Department of England at this time, introduced the use of postage stamps in 1840, and also lessened the charge for postage. In 1847 the United States adopted the use of the postage stamps, the lowest-priced one being five cents.

But railways and steamboats had now taken place of the old-fashioned mail coaches and postboys; and with the more rapid sending of the mails, the cheaper rates of postage, and the growing population of the country, gradual changes and improvements took slace in the post-office system.

And here we are, in 1892, receiving our letters from the Pacific coast in six days—also from England in the same time; and a few days or hours will place us in direct communication with our friends and correspondents in almost every part of the country.

Clippings.

All Clippings from newspapers thought by the Editor to be of interest to Collectors will be published in this column. Subscribers are invited to send clippings, which always prove acceptable.

The report of the superintendent of the dead letter office shows a decrease of 48,480 pieces of mail matter, or nearly one per cent., in the number received during the fiscal year of 1891, notwithstanding the postal business of the country has increased nearly eight per cent. the past year, while there was an increase of over seventeen per cent. in unaddressed letters alone. There was an increase of two hundred and thirty-one thousand letters returned to writers.

The greatest stamp collectors in the world are Phillippe Ferrari, son of the late Duchesse de Galliera, and the Czar, whose collection is said to be worth $600,000.

The annual sale of English postal cards is about 230,000,000.

It is calculated that during the last twelve months the people of this country have individually and severally put their tongues out over 1,968,341,000 times to moisten the postage stamps for the billions of letters and millions of newspapers, periodicals and parcels that are carried and delivered by the Government. And yet forty-five years ago there wasn't a postage stamp in the United States.

"Uncle Sam" is going to give city people a house letter-box that will make letter-writing easier than ever. But country people will still find social distinction and delight in the giddy excitement of going to the post-office.

Alexander Dumas, pere, used to receive a great number of anonymous letters, but he preferred them to the other kind, as they needed no answers.

There is a prospect that the midnight trains between New York and Boston may have their time quickened by half an hour, so as to facilitate the progress of the mails they carry.

The subjects of Great Britain are the most tremendous patent medicine swallowers on the globe. During the past year the revenue derived from the three-half-penny stamp upon patent medicines amounted to $1,200,000. Licenses for the sale of patent medicines have increased 1,340 in England and 111 in Scotland.

A good story is told in Germany of a letter which was returned to the general post-office with these words written by the postman on the envelope: "The addressee has hanged himself; present address unknown."

WHY HE BOUGHT NO STAMPS.

"Mr. Scribble," said the old millionaire. "Yes, sir," answered his private secretary. "Here are 150 begging letters received yesterday." "Yes, sir." "And you will observe that every one has a two-cent stamp enclosed for a reply." "Yes, sir." "Well, answer them all evasively on postal cards, and encourage them to write again."

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

The Montreal WITNESS, which is to move into its own building next spring, will be by far the best equipped newspaper in a mechanical point of view in Canada. Its immense Hoe quadruple machine will be capable of turning out 60,000 eight-page or 30,000 twelve or sixteen-page papers an hour, printed complete on both sides, cut, pasted, and counted in piles of fifty. This will be one-third faster than any other press in Canada. In addition, its matter will be set on the Mergenthaler Linotype, which gives a new, clean face of type every issue, and its form will be compact and beautiful. The WITNESS, although old and reliable, is up to the front in respect of enterprise, and its readers expect and are not satisfied with anything but the best. The price of the DAILY WITNESS is three dollars a year, of the WEEKLY WITNESS one dollar, and the NORTHERN MESSENGER, published from the same house, is thirty cents Agents wanted in every town, village and P.O. Specimen copies will be sent free to any of our readers, on application to the publishers, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

The subscribers of the CANADIAN PHILATELIST can have it and the Montreal DAILY WITNESS for $3; the CANADIAN PHILATELIST and the WEEKLY WITNESS for $1, and the NORTHERN MESSENGER with either of them for five cents extra.

Collectors who have not as yet seen the new price-list of the Standard Stamp Co. should send for a copy at once. It consists of 64 pages, fully illustrated, with a handsome cover. A copy will be sent free upon application by addressing above firm at 925 LaSalle street, St. Louis, Mo. (Advt.)

"THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC HAND-BOOKS."

No 1-"The Stamps of British North America."

This book is one of the most useful published for the use of the collector. It comprises the most comprehensive priced catalogue of Canadian stamps ever issued, and has been prepared as the result of years of individual research, and at great expense. It fully describes and deals with 697 distinct varieties of Canadian Postage, Revenue, Local and Telegraph stamps varieties of paper and perforation are also fully entered upon. This work should be in the hands of every collector. It will pay for itself in five minutes' use. Order a copy NOW, as the edition, which is limited to 1,000 copies, is rapidly selling. The remarkably low price places it within reach of all. ***Price, only 25 cents a copy,*** sent post-paid to any part of the world on receipt of price.

No. 2-"Canada and her Stamp Collectors."

This book, which has just been issued, has been published in response to the request of many of our customers. Its contents comprise a brief and well written history of stamp collecting in Canada, twenty brief and interesting sketches about Canada's twenty leading dealers and collectors To the above is added a chapter containing much interesting matter on Canadian stamps. Last, but by no means least, comes the directory, which contains the names of nearly 2,000 ***bona fide*** Canadian collectors. The names in the directory are all fresh, having been collected during the present year. This book is a valuable as well as interesting work. You should possess a copy. Send us your order. Sent post-paid to any part of the world for ***25 cents.***

— ADDRESS —

L. M. STAEBLER,

185½ DUNDAS STREET, - LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

"STILL ANOTHER."

That is probably what you say when you receive a new paper. The latest "still another" is the *International Philatelist*, and if you send us a postal card for a sample copy YOU WILL NOT REGRET IT. We have a 72 page *Almanac for 1893*, full of interesting events for each month, that we will send you also. We *guarantee every subscriber to receive 12 numbers of the paper or money refunded.* Subscription, 25c a year; advertisements, 50c per inch. Address THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIST, 13 Peter St., Toronto, Canada

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

TERMS—One-half cent per word each insertion, payable in advance. No exchange notice will be received for less than 15 cents. No display allowed.

WE desire at once a few Canada 8 cent blue registers. Will pay 60 cents each cash, or give $1.25 each exchange from our sheets. If you have any let us hear from you. All kinds of good Canadians wanted for prompt cash. Ontario Stamp and Publishing Co., Box 441, London, Ontario, Canada. (C. W. Milligan, Manager.) (O.K., 15.)

WANTED to purchase at once 100,000 5 cent Registration Stamps of Canada at $1.75 per 1,000 cash. Send what you have to L. M. Stæbler, 185½ Dundas-St., London, Ont, Can.

STAMPS! 100 rare varieties, including Chili, Peru, Mexico, etc., only 10 cents. Fine approval sheets at 40% commission. Enterprise Stamp Co., 438 Oak Street, Chicago, Ill.

MY collection of old U. S cents from 1800 to '57 and duplicates, in all about 400, for good U. S., Mexico or Canada stamps, fractional currency or cash. Have you any U. S. dollars before 1860? JOHN P. COOPER, Red Bank, N. J. Enclose 3c stamp for reply.

WILL BOVEE, Norfolk, Neb., U. S. A., would like to exchange stamps with foreign collectors, guaranteeing honest dealings. Try him.

FREE! An unused 1888 Cuba newspaper stamp to all sending a postal for our fine approval sheets at 33⅓% discount. WORCHESTER STAMP CO., 29 Kendall St., Worchester, Mass.

LOOK! Our prize contest is now open. We will give 500 var. stamps mounted in an International Album to the person selling the most stamps off our sheets by Feb. 1st. We also give stamps to the value of 15c (including a 5c Switzerland wrapper) to every person sending for approval sheets. Address ÆTNA STAMP CO., Box 124, Berlin, Ont.

PATRONIZE THIS DEPARTMENT.

The following is a sample of the many testimonials we receive :—

L. M. Staebler, London. Midland, March 1.

DEAR SIR,—

My exchange advertisement in the February number brought me nearly 40 answers * * * I am, yours truly,

ARTHUR CORBMAN.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

WILL exchange by Scott's catalogue, fine U. S. adhesives, uncancelled square cut or entire envelopes for any of the following of Canada: 3 p. laid paper, 6 p. purple, 10 p. blue, ½ p. pink, 5 and 10c envelopes. MRS. WALLACE D. SMITH, 15½ Austin St., Portsmouth, N. H.

JUST OUT! My annual Coin Price List No. 2, which gives highest prices paid for all American coins. Invaluable to the Canadian collectors and dealers. Price 10c, but the first 500 will be sold for 5c each, silver. O. E. KLAPP, P. O. Box 259, St. Paris, Ohio, U. S. A.

ENTIRE and cut square unused U. S. envelopes sent on approval. VICTOR L. WHITE, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

LOOK HERE! All sending for my approval sheets at 33⅓% commission will receive either or both a department wrapper or entire U. S. envelope stamp prior to 1880. F. S. GOULD, Austin, Ill.

100 VAR. foreign stamps, including Nicaragua, Mexico 1 real, Japan 15 and 25 sen, etc, 15 cents. 72 var. Chili, Mexico, Japan, etc., 12 cents. Approval sheets at 33⅓% and 50% discount. A. H. BLANCHARD, 15 Harrison St., Providence, R. I.

200 CANADA 5 cent Register stamps to exchange for Canada Bill stamps. Sheets of good stamps on approval at 50 and 33⅓% commission. Send reference. W. W. DAYTON, Stone Bank, Waukesha Co., Wis.

60 DAYS more only I will send The Nebraska Stamp for 10c. 12 numbers guarantead. Ad. rates 50c an inch. 16 to 25 pages monthly A treat for all, and mostly for those that send 10 cents to-day to CLEVE SCOTT, (Editor and Publisher), Central City, Nebraska, U. S. A. (O K 18)

100 varieties stamps including Bolivia, Holkar, Tunis, Venezuela, etc., only 12 cents.

DAVID KLEIN,
1028 SEVENTH STREET, - LOUISVILLE, KY.

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A rare stamp value 5c., to all applying for my fine approval sheets, for beginners at 33⅓% commission.

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SNOHOMISH, - - WASH., U.S.A.

$1.50 FOR 50c.

Our packet No. 25 contains 100 finely mixed stamps worth $1.50

A. H. DAVIS & CO.,
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100 fine var. foreign with 100 fine hinges, 25cts.; 100 foreign, mixed, 8cts.; 50 var. foreign and 100 hinges 12cts.; 30 var. fine U.S., 10cts. Approval sheets at 40% com.

C. E. HOBBS,
Nelson, - - Nebraska.

Fine Blank Approval Sheets.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Ruled to hold 25 stamps, and printed with appropriate heading on thin, tough paper. Sheets are sent post-paid at the following rates:

TRY THEM! **25 for 10 Cents.** **30 Cents per 100.** THEY ARE THE BEST!

L. M. STÆBLER,
185½ DUNDAS-ST. - LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WE WANT 500 AGENTS,

AND TO GET THEM WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING OFFER

150 varieties stamps valued at	$ 1 00
50 " revenue stamps	50
1 stamp album	25
500 mixed stamps, many good	50
1 set Alsace & Lorraine	35
1 " Bergerdorf (5 var.)	15
1000 hinges	10
10 rare stamps valued at	50
2 var. Japanese post card	15
	$ 3 50

All the above for only 50c to those who send for unexcelled approval sheets and sets at 50% com. Reference required. 1 set Heligoland furnished free to all who apply for sheet. Write now.

CANADIAN STAMP CO.,
Harriston, Ont.

ECUADOR, 1872-87.

Unused Original Remainders.

1872, 1 peso, rose
1881, 1c., brown
2c., lake
10c., orange
20c., slate
50c., green
1887, 1c., green
2c., rose
5c., blue
80c., olive

10 DIFFERENT FOR 35c. (35c.)

CATALOGUING $2.70.

The above set of ten, catalogued at $2.70, sent post paid to any address for only 35 CENTS. 7 varieties of the above, catalogued at $1.12, for 15 CENTS, POST PAID. A bargain. Order at once.

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CHEAP SETS OF STAMPS.

12 Argentine	$ .20	†9 Mauritius	$ .30
*5 Argentine	.10	6 Mexico	.05
20 Austria	.20	10 Mexico	.10
3 Austrian Italy	.03	20 Mexico	.25
*3 Azores	.08	*7 Mexico, Port de Mar, black	.35
7 Baden	.10	*6 Mexico, Port de Mar, 1880	.20
6 Barbadoes	.12	*7 Monaco	.10
4 Bavaria, figure	.03	*2 Montenegro	.08
7 Bavaria, 1870	.20	*3 Naples	.10
7 Belgium, p. packet	.10	†5 Newfoundland	.08
3 Bermuda	.06	3 New Zealand	.02
10 Bolivar	.60	3 N. Zeal'd, 4d, 6d, 1sh,	.07
4 Bosnia	.08	3 Nicaragua, 1881	.05
2 Br. Guiana	.01	4 Nicaragua, '69-'78	.20
5 Br. Guiana	.08	*10 Nicaragua, 1890	.40
*4 Br. No. Borneo	.18	*5 Nicaragua, env	.20
2 Brazil, figure	.06	*3 Nicaragua, wrap	.10
12 Brazil	.15	10 New South Wales	.20
6 Bulgaria	.10	8 New South Wales official	.15
12 Canada	.15	10 Norway	.06
4 Cape of Good Hope	.03	4 Orange States	.06
5 Ceylon	.05	2 Paraguay	.08
6 Chili	.06	5 Persia	.15
*3 Constantinople	.05	7 Peru	.12
4 Costa Rica	.06	*2 Phillipine Islands	.03
10 Costa Rica	.20	*5 Porto Rico	.05
10 Cuba	.10	†12 Porto Rico	.10
20 Cuba	.25	9 Portugal	.08
3 Danish W. Indies	.05	2 Queensland	.01
*8 Dan. St. Nav. Co., 1866-'71	.40	4 Queens and	.08
13 Denmark	.10	10 Roumania	.08
3 Dominican Rep	.06	3 Roumania, unpaid	.06
6 Dutch Indies	.05	15 Russia	.10
4 Eastern Roumelia	.10	5 Russia Levant	.10
6 Ecuador	.12	6 Salvador	.10
5 Ecuador, rev. used postally	.75	*9 Salvador, 1890	.35
10 Egypt	.15	10 Salvador, 1891	.35
2 Fiji Island	.06	7 Salvador, env	.30
6 Finland	.05	4 Salvador, map	.15
15 France	.05	*5 Servia, 1869	.05
6 French Colonies	.10	6 Servia, '81, comp	.20
*2 Gambia	.08	3 Siam	.15
7 German Empire	.02	2 Sierra Leone	.05
2 Gold Coast	.06	5 S. Africa, Rep., 1870, unperforated	.25
4 Great Britain, 2s. 6d, 5s, 10s, £1	1.00	5 S. Africa, Rep., '70, roul	.25
6 Great Britain, jubilee	.05	5 S. Africa, Rep., 1883.	.25
10 Greece	.10	5 S. Africa, Rep., '83,'87	10
5 Greece, unpaid	.15	3 S. Australia	.02
6 Guatemala	.10	20 Spain	.10
*2 Guatemala, env	.15	50 Spain	.10
*7 Hamburg	.07	2 Straits	.02
*21 Heligoland	.30	10 Sweden, 1872-78	.05
3 Hong Kong	.05	11 Sweden, official	.15
4 Honduras	.06	*6 Sweden, surch	.50
*7 Honduras, 1878, comp.	.35	7 Sweden, 1858-66	.15
*11 Honduras, 1890	.45	10 Sweden, unpaid	.15
*11 Honduras, '90, of	.20	12 Switzerland	.05
3 Holland, unpaid	.05	*5 Switzerland, '62-7	.04
8 Hungary	.04	2 Tasmania	.01
8 Hungary, 1888	.15	4 Trinidad	.10
10 Iceland	.40	12 Turkey	.10
10 India	.08	8 U. S. Columbia	.12
15 Italy	.05	30 U. S. adhesives	.20
6 Italy, packet post, surcharged 2	.10	20 U.S envelopes	.15
6 Italy, 2c surcharged	.05	15 U.S. Departments	.20
6 Italy, Segnetassa	.05	15 U.S. Revenues	.10
3 Italy, packet post	06	4 Uruguay	.08
7 Jamaica	.08	5 Venezuela	05
15 Japan	.15	7 Victoria	.05
5 Luxemburg	.04	2 West Australia	.03
		3 Wurtemburg, official	.03

Sets marked (*) are unused, (†) used and unused. Orders under 25 cts. *must* contain stamp for reply.

SOME GOOD PACKETS.

No. 5 contains 150 varieties of *good* stamps, including Br. Guiana, Turkey, Japan, Tasmania, Roumania, Java, Victoria, unused Bulgaria, New South Wales, Barbadoes, Cape of Good Hope, old India, Finland, Sweden official, unused Porto Rico, Egypt, Chili, *old* U.S. and Departments, Greece, etc. **The best packet for the money ever put up.** Price 22 cents.

No. 7 contains 37 varieties *unused* stamps, including Monaco, (wrapper), Turkey, Heligoland, Greece (unpaid), Luxemburg (official), Azores, Roman States, Italy (Estero), Argentine, Bulgaria, Hamburg, San Marino, French Colonies, Confederate States, Servia, Portugal, Swiss, etc. The biggest bargain for an unused packet ever offered by any dealer. Price only 27 cents.

No. 8, **45** var. South and Central American stamps. Price 42 cents.

No. 9, 25 var. West Indian stamps. Price 27 cents.
No. 10, 25 var. Asiatic stamps. Price 22 cents.
No. 11, 15 var. African stamps. Price 27 cents.
No. 12, 25 var. Australian stamps. Price 17 cents.
No. 14, 50 var. of U. S. stamps (no revenues). Price 27 cents.

SOME BARGAINS!

	Cat. price.	Our price.
†Belgium, packet post, 12 var	$0 44	$0 25
Italy, Levant, 1874, 2 l., scarlet	0 60	0 35
Mexico, 1864, 4 varieties	0 21	0 08
" 1872, 6 cents, green	0 25	0 15
" 1882, 5 and 10 cents, both	0 10	0 05
Newfoundland, 1866, 12 cents, pink	0 60	0 35
Persia; 10 fr., black, buff and red	2 00	1 20

†Used. Rest are unused. Postage extra.

7 VARIETIES Hungary, 1888, 1000 "Perfect" stamp hinges, price lists and 15 var. foreign stamps, **all** for **15 cents** post-paid.

CHILI, Revenues used postally, 1, 2 and 5 cents, the three post-paid for 35 cents; catalogue value, 80 cents.

SPAIN, 1873-1878, 4 varieties 1 peseta, 5 varieties 4 pesetas, catalogued at 93 cents, the 9 stamps post free for 50 cents.

ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS.

We have recently purchased the entire stock of stamps of Geo. W. McFarland & Co., of Trenton, N.J., and the approval sheet business of Putman Bros., Lewiston, Me. Added to our own large stock, this acquisition gives us a varied and fine assortment of stamps, and we shall be pleased to send selections on approval to all *furnishing reference* or making a deposit, and allow

40 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

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Entered upon its tenth volume with the September number. It consists of from 24 to 32 pages every month, filled to the brim with interesting **original** matter by America's most talented philatelists. No dry and tedious statistics, but articles that will tend to create new collectors, and entertain as well as instruct old ones. Don't you think you had better subscribe?

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GRANITE STATE STAMP COMPANY,

Newmarket, N. H., U. S. A.

F. H. PINKHAM, MANAGER, MEMBER P. S. OF C., A. P. A., C. P. S., ETC.

When answering advertisements, mention CANADIAN PHILATELIST.

CHEAP OFFERS FOR THIS MONTH.

†Indicates Unused.

	per 1	10	50
United States Entire Envelope:			
1853-5, 3c. die, 1 on white paper	$0 15	$1 00	$0 00
" 3c. " 2 " "	03	20	90
" 3c. " 4 " "	1 80	—	—
" 3c. " 1 on buff paper	15	1 00	—
" 3c. " 2 " "	03	20	75
" 3c. " 3 " "	2 00	—	—
" 3c. " 4 " "	75	—	—
†Bolivia, 1867, 5c	06	50	—
" 1876, 10c	03	20	—
" 1876, 20c	05	30	1 30
Brazil, 1887, 500 var	07	55	—
" 1888, 700 var	50	—	—
" —, 1000 var	20	1 70	—
" 1891, 1000 var	20	1 50	—
†Columbia, 1892, 50c	65	—	—
" 1892, 1 peso	1 25	—	—
" 1892, 10c. register	15	1 25	—
" 1892, 2½c. retardo	06	35	1 50
Columbia Insured Letter Stamps:			
1890, 30c. blue	30	—	—
" 40c. blue	40	—	—
" 60c. blue	60	—	—
" 70c. blue	70	—	—
" 90c. blue	90	—	—
†1892, 10c	15	1 00	—
† " 20c	25	2 00	—
†Costa Rica, 1892, 1c	02	15	—
† " 1892, 2c	04	30	—
† " 1889,1,2,5,10,20,50 official in sets	90	7 00	—
Cuba, finely mixed	—	—	20
†Curacao, 1889, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5	15	00	—
" 1891, 25 on 30c	50	—	—
" Unpaid, 1889, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25,			
" 30, 40, 50, sets of 9	2 00	—	—
Ecuador—			
†1881, 1, 2, 10, 50c, and 1887, 1 and 2c, 7 var.	25	1 50	6 00
†1872, 1 peso	15	0 75	2 50
†1887, 80c.	20	1 00	3 75
†1881, 1c	—	—	0 75
†1872, 1 peso; 1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50; 1877, 1, 2, 5, 80c., 11 varieties	50	—	—
†Liberia, sets of 5 var	35	2 75	—
†Luxembourg, 1891, 10c and 25c., 4 var	25	2 00	—

	per 1	10	50
Hayti, 1883, 20c	12	85	—
" 1887, 90c. 5 var	30	—	—
" 1891, 5 var	15	1 00	—
" Finely mixed	—	—	80
†Mexico, 1864, sets of 4	10	70	3 00
" 1868, 6c	08	40	1 50
" 12c	04	20	—
† " 1874, sets of 5	30	1 75	—
" 1888, 20c. and 25c. pair	09	60	—
" 1891, sets of 7	20	—	—
New Brunswick, 1860, 1c	09	60	2 50
" " 10c	30	—	—
" " 17c	25	1 50	—
" 1863, 2c	07	60	—
†Netherlands, 1852, 5c	04	30	1 25
" —10c	03	20	90
Newfoundland, 1866, 13c	50	—	—
New South Wales, 1888-91, sets of 5	06	35	1 50
" 1888-92, sets of 7	12	80	3 50
† " 1892, 3d. w. 10	40	—	—
Nicaragua, sets of 66	2 00	18 00	—
Nova Scotia, 1851, 3d	90	—	—
Peru, 1886, sets of 5	09	70	2 75
" 1886, 50c. and $1.00	25	—	—
† " 1875, env , 2 var	06	40	1 50
Puerto Rico, 1882, 13 var	20	1 60	—
" 1890-91, 18 var	25	—	—
Queensland, 1891. ½d	02	15	50
" 1891, 2½d	02	20	75
† " 1892, 3d	11	—	—
†Salvador, set of 19 var	75	—	—
† " 1891. sets of 10 var	50	—	—
† " 1891, 1c. on 2c	08	50	1 50
Straits Settlements, 1887, 32c. C.A	10	75	—
" " well mixed	—	—	45
" " 1883. 8c. C.A	03	20	75
† " " 1892, 1c. on 2c	06	45	2 00
Uruguay, 1892, 1, 2, 5, sets of 3	07	—	—
" sets of 6	15	1 00	—
Victoria, 1887, 4d	04	30	—
" 1891, 1d. pink p	06	40	1 50
" 1891, 2½d	02	15	50
" 5d	04	25	1 00
" 1890, 1d. unpaid	05	30	—
" 2d. unpaid	08	60	—
" 4d. unpaid	15	—	—

Cash with order. Postage extra under 50 cents.

Fine selections of stamps sent on approval on receipt of want list accompanied by good reference.

My illustrated catalogue of North and South American stamps is now in press and will be published about January 11th, 1893. The book will be bound in cloth and of convenient size to carry in the pocket.

Send for sample copy of *Post Office*, the best illustrated philatelic paper published. Subscription 35 cents per year.

HENRY GREMMEL,

80 NASSAU STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK.

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